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Ryton

Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1962

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Urban District Council

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Health Department,
Council Offices,
Ryton Towers,
Ryton.

Telephone :
Ryton 2261

July, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of
the Ryton Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1962.

There has been an increase in the population of the District compared with 1961, the natural increase being 59 and that for the estimated population 110.

Both the birth rate and the number of births show an increase while the number of deaths and death rate show a fall compared with 1961, the death rate now being very little higher than for the country as a whole and lower than for Durham County. The infant mortality rate shows a very marked fall. While it must be appreciated that, in small populations, considerable variability in these rates can occur by chance, the trend in all three shows a reassuring improvement. Once again, all infant deaths occurred during the first week of life, a reflection of the benefits derived from a high standard of ante-natal and of post-natal care, as does the continued record of no deaths resulting from pregnancy or other maternal causes.

Cardio-vascular diseases still account for the greatest number of deaths, claiming 82 of the 154 deaths which were recorded. Nearly half were due to coronary disease. 30 deaths occurred from cancer.

Only 7 cases of infectious disease were notified, the low figure compared with 1961 being almost entirely due to a nil return for measles, which showed the usual pattern of decrease in alternate years. Of the 7 cases notified, 5 were due to respiratory tuberculosis which, nevertheless, shows a decrease compared with the 1961 figure. The total number of registered tuberculosis sufferers has fallen from 83 to 78, with 1 death resulting from the disease. The only other notified infectious disease was whooping cough, of which there were 2 cases. It is pleasing to report that no case of food poisoning was recorded.

Immunisation programmes continue to be pursued vigorously, with prophylaxis against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and tuberculosis. Protection against the first four can be given either singly or in various combinations and oral poliomyelitis vaccine has been introduced this year for school children and others. Vaccination against tuberculosis by means of B.C.G. continues to be carried out as a Local Authority measure.

Details of the operation in the District of the Blood Donor Panel and of the Mobile X-ray Unit are given in the text of the Report.

Further progress was made in connection with slum clearance, 9 houses being demolished and 13 closed. 13 families were rehoused from slum clearance dwellings. Of the 214 unfit houses originally scheduled for demolition, 2 only

remained occupied at the end of the year. Whilst the statutory standard of the Housing Act is related to such items as repair, stability, natural lighting, ventilation, etc., it is becoming apparent that the modern family is increasingly desirous of enjoying additional amenities. The improvement and preservation of worthwhile properties has become a necessary project if continuous and costly slum clearance programmes are to be avoided. The Standard Grant Scheme would appear to offer an incentive towards this desirable aim; yet, as in previous years, in 1962 the response from owners of tenanted houses has been most disappointing. Of the 68 applications for Standard Grants approved, 49 were in respect of owner-occupied houses.

The condition of food premises has continued to be satisfactory and no particular problems in connection with food supplies arose.

The continuing development of housing sites within the the District imposed further burdens on the refuse collection service which, nevertheless, was consistently maintained throughout the year. Satisfactory provision was made by the acquisition of a tipping site more remote from housing development and would appear to offer every advantage as far as the avoidance of possible nuisance is concerned.

Sewage disposal continued to be a problem where residential development has taken place beyond the limits of the existing sewerage system. The small sewage disposal works installed to serve this development cannot be regarded as a satisfactory solution when sited in the centre of such development.

No action was taken by the Council to formulate a Smoke Control programme; but, in response to a request by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, arrangements for the installation of apparatus for the measurement of air pollution by smoke and sulphur dioxide were in hand at the end of the year.

Good progress has been made throughout the year in improving both sanitary and health measures. I would take the opportunity of thanking members of the Health Committee and of the Council for the understanding and co-operation which has made my duties the more pleasing and the work of the Department the more effective. The willing collaboration of the County Medical Officer and his staff should not pass unmentioned.

I would record my thanks to colleagues in other Departments for their collaboration whenever sought. I am much indebted to the Public Health Inspector, who has carried on most ably throughout the year without any personal clerical staff; and to his executive staff for excellent work carried out. The good relations and team work is reflected in the high standard which has been maintained.

I must finally record my thanks to my Area Health Clerk for her most valuable assistance, not only in organising the Local Health Authority measures in the District but also in collecting details of work carried out in this respect for inclusion in this Report.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN A. DRYDEN,

Medical Officer of Health.

I. SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Ryton Urban District is situated in the north-west extremity of the county and is bounded on the north by the river Tyne, on the south by two tributaries, known as the Barlow Burn and the Blaydon Burn, which separate it from the Blaydon Urban District, on the west by the Stanley Burn which forms the boundary between Ryton Urban District and the County of Northumberland, and on the east by an artificial boundary separating it from the Blaydon Urban District.

The Ryton Urban District is divided into four wards, namely, Crookhill, Ryton, Crawcrook and Ryton Woodside. The Ryton, Crookhill and Crawcrook wards, although much lower than Greenside (600 ft.) and the country to the south, stand well above the level of the Tyne, which is about a mile to the north of Crawcrook and half a mile to the north of Ryton. The District has excellent natural drainage. The only low lying parts of the District are the areas near to the river at Clara Vale and at Ryton Haughs where there are two rows of houses near Newburn Bridge.

The greater part of the District is agricultural. There is one brick yard at Crawcrook and there are a few sand and gravel quarries at Greenside and Crawcrook.

Most of the population is employed at collieries, of which there are four, situated at Greenside, Clara Vale, Barmoor and Stargate.

The soil is clay and sand.

II.

STATISTICS.

General.

Acreage — 5,145.

Number of inhabited houses :

Council 1,560 Others 3,225 Total 4,785

Number of Other Premises : 315.

Rateable Value : £184,967.

Sum represented by a penny rate : £727.

Vital.

Population —1931 — 14,204.

1951 — 13,779

1962 — 13,920 (estimated)

The density of persons per house is 2.91.

Births : Comparability Factor : 1.00

Live Births :	Male	Female	Total
Number	116	97	213
Rate per 1,000 population :			C.F. Adjusted
Ryton U.D.		15.30	15.30
Durham County		18.60	17.90
England and Wales		18.00	

Illegitimate Live Births :	Male	Female	Total
Number	4	2	6

Percentage of total live births : 2.82

Still Births :	Male	Female	Total
Number	1	2	3

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births : 13.89.

Total live and still births : 216.

Deaths : Comparability Factor : 1.11

	Male	Female	Total
Number	80	74	154
Crude death rate :			C.F. Adjusted
Ryton U.D.		11.06	12.28
Durham County		11.60	14.30
England and Wales		11.90	—

The commonest causes of death during 1962 were :

1. Coronary Disease, Angina	35
2. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	26
3. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	24
4. Malignant Neoplasms at defined sites	16
5. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	13 (+1)
6. Other Heart Diseases	12 (+1)

Infant Mortality (deaths under 1 year) :

	Male	Female	Total
Number	1	1	2

Infant Mortality Rates (total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births) :

Ryton U.D. 9.39

Durham County 26.07

England and Wales 20.70

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births 4.83

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births 166.67

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)..... 9.39

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)..... 9.39

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) 23.15

Causes of Infant Deaths :

Prematurity 1

Acute Bronchitis 1

Maternal Mortality (including abortion) :

Number of deaths Nil

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births 0.00

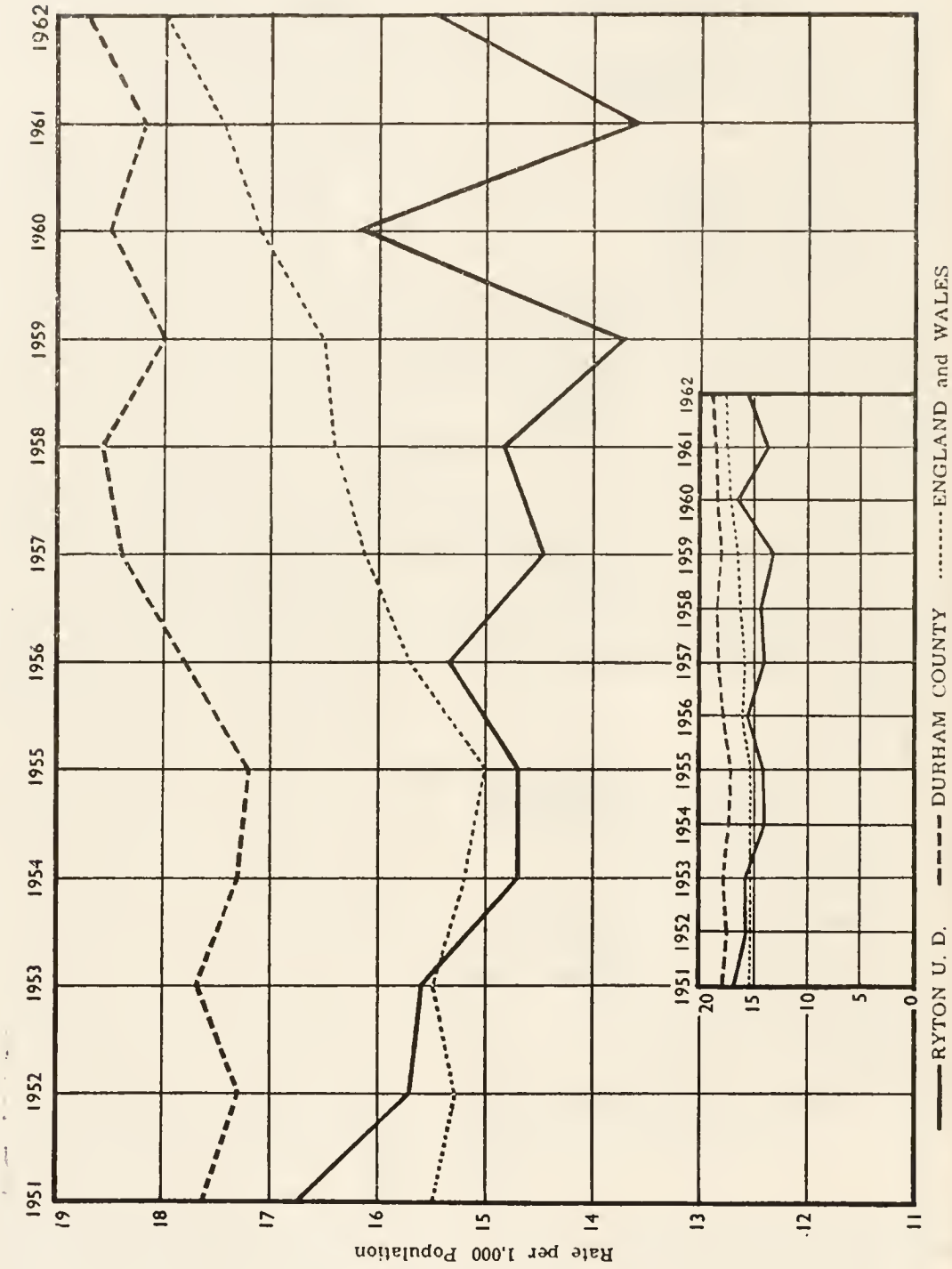
The natural increase of the population for the year, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, was 59.

The Registrar General's Short List of Causes of Death during 1962.

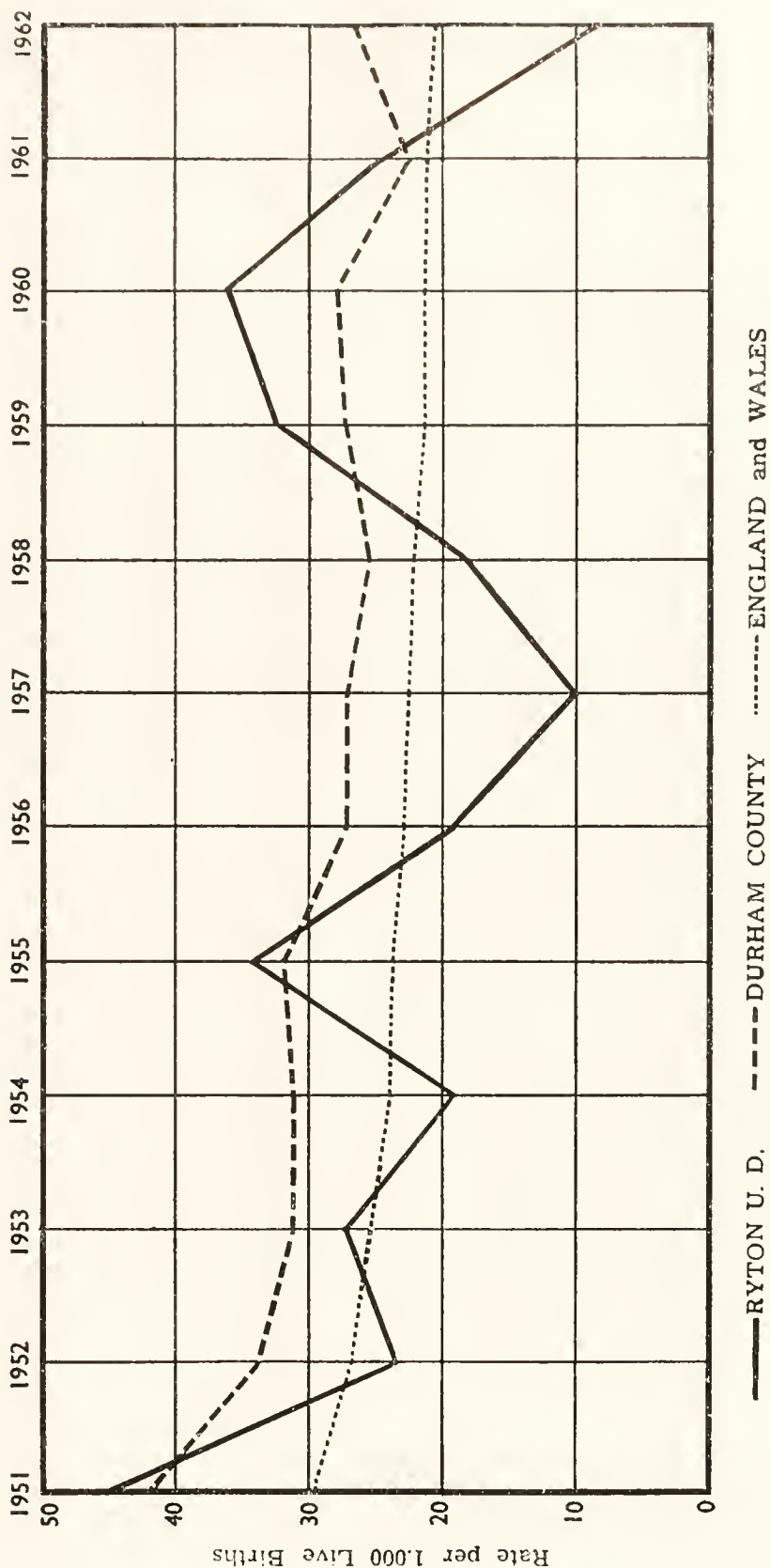
Causes of Death	Males	F'males	Total
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	2*	—	2*
2. Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease ...	1	—	1
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases...	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach ...	5	4	9
11. Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus ...	2	—	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm - Breast ...	—	5	5
13. Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus ...	—	—	—
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	7	6	13
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	1	—	1
16. Diabetes ...	1	1	2
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	11	15	26
18. Coronary Disease, Angina ...	24	11	35
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	—	1	1
20. Other Heart Disease ...	5	7	12
21. Other Circulatory Disease ...	3	5	8
22. Influenza ...	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia ...	2	—	2
24. Bronchitis ...	5	2	7
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	1	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	—	—	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations ...	—	—	—
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ...	9	15	24
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	—	—	—
34. All Other Accidents ...	1	—	1
35. Suicide ...	2	1	3
36. Homicide and Operations of War ...	—	—	—
Totals ...	80	74	154

*One case ascertained after inquest and not included in Tuberculosis Register.

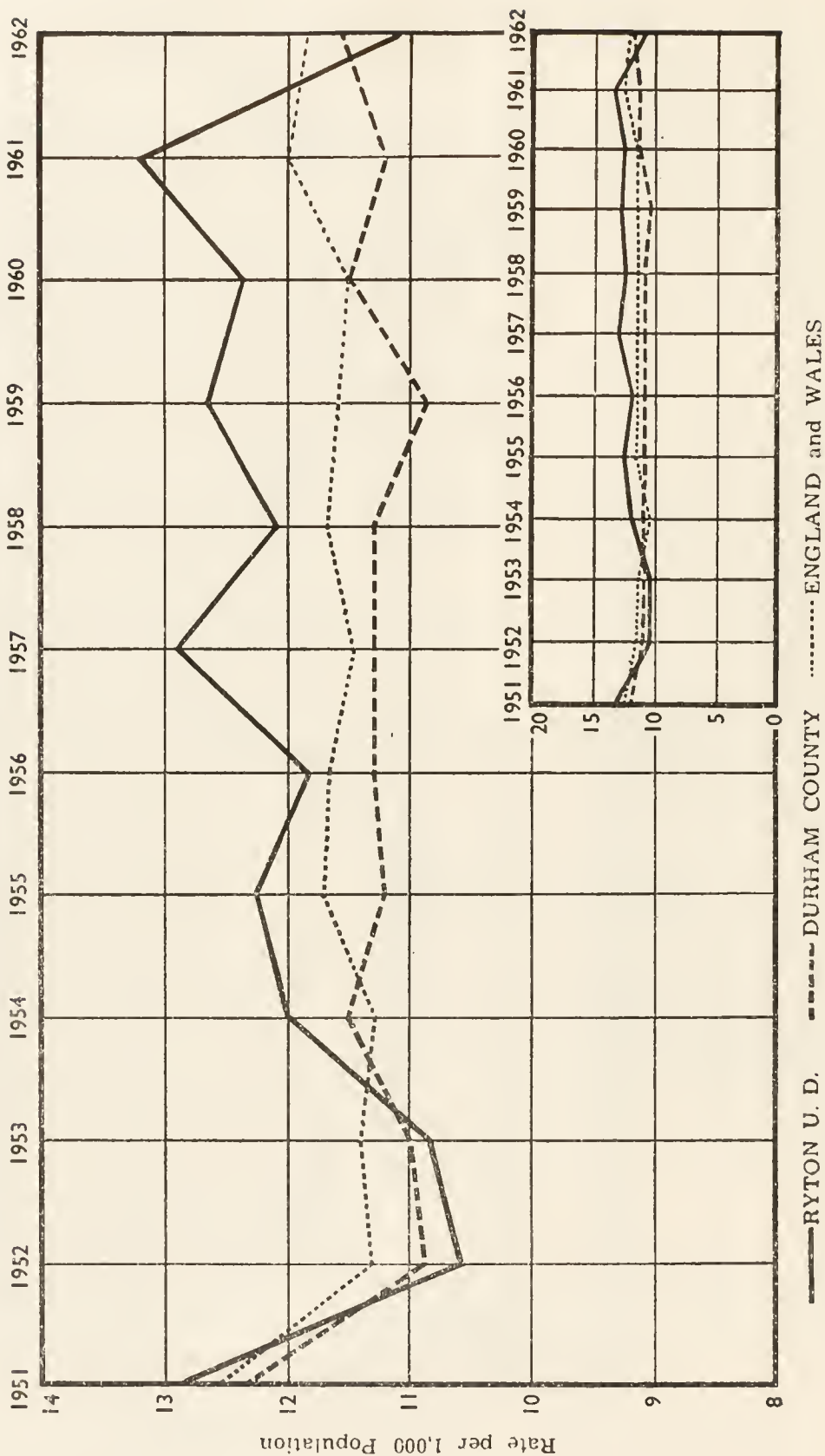
Graph comparing Birth Rates of RYTON U.D., DURHAM COUNTY and ENGLAND and WALES, yearly since 1951



Graph comparing Infant Mortality Rates for RYTON U. D.,
DURHAM COUNTY and ENGLAND and WALES, yearly
since 1951.



Graph comparing Death Rates of RYTON U. D., DURHAM COUNTY and ENGLAND and WALES, yearly since 1951.



III. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Hospital and Specialist Services Provision.

(1) Hospital Services.

Hospital facilities for the District are provided, through the North-West Durham Hospital Management Committee, by the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board.

(a) General.

The Royal Victoria Infirmary and the General Hospital, Newcastle, the Bensham and the Queen Elizabeth Hospitals, Gateshead, receive the majority of medical and surgical cases from the District. Some cases are also referred to and treated at the Hexham General Hospital when convenient. Hospital in-patient and out-patient treatment for suitable cases is also obtainable at the Dunston Hill Hospital; and the Whickham and District War Memorial Cottage Hospital undertakes the treatment of a limited number of medical and surgical cases. Lee Hill Hospital, Lanchester, has a bed capacity of 300 and caters for patients who are chronically sick, orthopaedic or geriatric in category. It also provided for Part III Accommodation patients as required under the National Assistance Act.

(b) Midwifery and Gynaecology.

The great majority of cases of this nature which require hospital treatment are sent either to the Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle, the Bensham General or the Queen Elizabeth Hospitals, Gateshead, or the Richard Murray Hospital, Shotley Bridge.

(c) Infectious Diseases.

(i) Tuberculosis.

Provision is made for the hospital treatment of tuberculosis cases in sanatoria throughout the counties of Durham and Northumberland. Norman's Riding Infectious Diseases Hospital, Winlaton, is used as a sanatorium for both male and female patients. There is a Chest Clinic attached to the Whickham and District War Memorial Cottage Hospital where a Chest Physician attends and holds regular clinical sessions. Early diagnosis of such sufferers and their admission to hospital promptly thereafter has now been achieved resulting in a much improved prospect of recovery and complete cure.

(ii) Venereal Diseases.

Specialist treatment is available for these complaints at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, the General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne 4, where every effort is made to maintain secrecy and avoid attendance becoming generally known. General practitioners are able to refer their patients to the Clinic for necessary investigation and treatment.

(iii) Other Infectious Diseases.

Cases of infectious disease requiring isolation, other than tuberculosis, venereal diseases, or smallpox, are treated either at the Sheriff Hill Infectious Diseases Hospital, Gateshead, or the Walkergate Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne. Smallpox cases, should they occur in the District, would be admitted to Langley Park Isolation Hospital.

(d) Mental Health.

The Lee Hill Hospital, Lanchester, provides 44 beds for the accommodation of the mentally sick.

Acute mentally ill patients are normally admitted to St. Nicholas' Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne. Less severe cases can also be received there for care and treatment.

(e) Convalescent Home.

The establishment, formerly known as the Castle Hill Convalescent Home situate in Ryton Urban District, is now styled the Country Branch Annexe of the Royal Victoria Infirmary. It is no longer strictly a convalescent home and does not accept patients directly but only for pre or post Royal Victoria Infirmary treatment. There are 95 beds, 50 for women patients and the remainder for men.

(2) Laboratory Services.

The Public Health Laboratory Service for the District operates from the Public Health Laboratory, Pathological Institute, General Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne, 4. By arrangement with the Durham County Council, all specimens for bacteriological examination are sent there by general practitioners, patients and Health Departments of Local Authorities, investigated and reported upon free of charge.

(3) Blood Transfusion Service.

The Regional Blood Transfusion Service has its Headquarters in the General Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne, 4. It provides all necessary service for this District. It has a Donor Panel Department which organises and maintains Blood Donor Panels in each locality. In this District, during 1962, sessions were held as under. The figures show the strength of the panels on the dates listed, also the number of donations which were received during the year.

Name of Panel	Session Centre	Date of Session	Strength of Panel	Total of Attendance
Ryton (Central)	Lecture Hall, Ryton	13th February	166	100
	Methodist Church	27th August	171	115
Ryton (West)	Emma Memorial Hall	26th February	122	91
		22nd August	126	76

Further sessions will be arranged in the District during 1963.

(4) Mass Miniature Radiography.

The Mass Radiography Unit which serves this District is Unit 1A, which is based on the Newcastle General Hospital, 418 Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 4. A Mobile Unit visits the District in alternate years and carries out an

extensive survey. No visit was made in 1962. The statistics for the District are given below.

Year	Number of Miniature Films			Number recalled for Large Films			Number referred to Chest Clinic		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1953	194	105	299	3	—	3	—	—	—
1955	197	171	368	19	3	22	11	1	12
1957	701	702	1403	47	12	59	18	4	22
1959	693	402	1095	37	8	45	29	3	32
1961	183	227	410	—	—	—	16	1	17

Local Authority Provision.

(I) Local Health Authority.

The Local Health Authority for the Urban District is Durham County Council which is responsible for the following Health Services.

- (a) Health Centres.
- (b) Maternity and Child Welfare
- (c) Midwifery
- (d) Health Visiting
- (e) Home Nursing
- (f) Vaccination and Immunisation
- (g) Ambulances
- (h) Prevention of illness; Care and After-Care of sick persons
- (i) Home Help Service
- (j) Mental Health

(a) Health Centres.

There are no Health Centres within the meaning of the Act in operation in the District.

(b) Maternity and Child Welfare.

Clinics for the treatment of minor ailments in school children, for dental treatment, maternity and child welfare and for sunray treatment, are provided by the Education and Health Departments of Durham County Council at various Centres throughout the District, where mothers and children may attend. Welfare Foods are also distributed from these Centres. Centres in the District hold sessions, provide treatment and supply welfare foods as under :—

Address of Centre			Maternity and	Mondays weekly
Ryton, Grange Road	....	....	Child Welfare Clinic	Wednesday mornings weekly Alternate Thursday mornings Alternate Thursday afternoons
			Dental Clinic	Monday to Friday
			Distribution of Welfare Foods	Mondays weekly
				'
Greenside, Miners' Welfare Hall	....	....	Distribution of Welfare Foods	Tuesday afternoons

Assistant Welfare Medical Officers and, as appropriate, the Dental Officer attends certain sessions at Centres, information regarding which can be obtained at the appropriate Centre.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is open from 9-30—12 noon and from 1-30—4 p.m. and each Centre for the distribution of Welfare Foods from 10—12 noon and 2—4 p.m. on the stated days. The Dental Clinic is open during the same hours as the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

(c) Midwifery.

An expectant mother can have the services of a doctor who undertakes maternity work as part of the General Practitioner Services organised by the Durham Executive Council. Ante-natal and post-natal care are available at the Local Health Authority Clinic, the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at Ryton. A domiciliary midwifery service is also provided. The names, addresses and telephone numbers of the District midwives are given below.

Ward	Name	Address
Ryton	Miss J. Knotts	Ferndene Grove, Ryton Tel. No. Ryton 2459
Crawcrook	Vacant	Apply County Medical Officer Tel. No. Durham 4411
Greenside	Mrs. I. Hall	Site No. 1, Sunnygill, Greenside Tel. No. Ryton 2167

(d) Health Visiting.

Health Visitors attend persons in their homes for the purpose of giving advice to expectant and nursing mothers on the care of young children and to aged or ill persons; also to stress the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection. The names and addresses of the District Health Visitors and the number and types of domiciliary visits carried out in Ryton Urban District are given below.

Ward	Name	Address
Ryton	Miss E. V. Henrich	East Home, Greenside
Addison)		
Greenside)	Mrs. F. M. Cavanagh	2, Woodlands Road, Shotley Bridge Tel. No. Shotley Bridge 3158
Hedgefield)		
Woodside)		

Domiciliary Visits :

Maternity and Child Welfare	2,715
Tuberculosis	273
Mentally Sub-normal	114
Schools	273
General Health	38
Aged People	75
	<hr/>
	3,488

(e) Home Nursing.

A Home Nursing Service is provided in the District as the responsibility of the Local Health Authority. Any requests for the services of a Home Nurse should be made to the Superintendent of Home Nursing at County Hall, Durham

(Tel. No. Durham 4411); or to one of the District Nurses whose names, addresses and telephone numbers are listed below.

	Ward	Name	Address	Tel. No.
Ryton	Mrs. K. Waggott	6, Runhead Estate, Ryton	Ryton 2426
Greenside	Miss H. Robinson	West House, Greenside	Ryton 2332
Crawcrook	Mrs. E. L. Adamson	Bank Top Cottage, Crawcrook	Ryton 2461

11,390 visits were made in Ryton Urban District by the District Nurses during the year.

(f) Vaccination and Immunisation.

Vaccination against smallpox may be obtained free of charge on application to any medical practitioner who has agreed to give service within the National Health Service General Practitioner Service; and, for children, also at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus may also be obtained free of charge on application to Maternity and Child Welfare Centres; or from any General Practitioner in the National Health Service.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis may be carried out, in appropriate circumstances, by the Chest Physician at the Chest Clinic at Whickham. A scheme for the vaccination with B.C.G. of all non-immune school children over eleven years is now being carried out yearly by the Assistant County Medical Officer for the Area.

No B.C.G. immunisation programme had been started prior to November, 1961. In view of the size of the problem, as an initial programme in 1961 and 1962, protection of all school children over 12 years of age was offered. All school children of 11 years and upward will be included in the 1963 programme.

Immunisation against poliomyelitis is available free of charge for all unprotected persons under forty years of age and not less than six months old on the date of application, for all expectant mothers, and for certain other specified persons, on application to general practitioners, at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, to the County Health Department in Durham or to the Assistant County Medical Officer for the Area. Sessions were also arranged at clinics in the District where eligible persons may receive such protection. Protection by oral vaccine, as well as by injection, is now offered.

(g) Ambulance Service.

The Durham County Council Health Department controls and provides the ambulance facilities for the Administrative County.

All requests for an ambulance should be made to the Message Receiving Centre at the Ambulance Station, East Stanley, (Tel. No. Stanley 570) which is responsible for such service in the Blaydon, Ryton and Whickham Urban Districts. The Centre is open for message reception for 24 hours a day and has direct communication with Ambulance Headquarters at Durham.

A General Service Sub-Depot at Winlaton deals, on instructions from Stanley, with routine work of the service from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Monday to Friday, and from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturdays.

Details of the work carried out in respect of No. 1 Area are given below.

Stretcher Cases	Sitting Cases	Journeys	Miles
1893	16,844	3,802	106,933

(h) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care of Sick Persons.

Nursing equipment is provided for sick persons, on request by medical practitioners, district nurses and hospital almoners. Invalid chairs are also available and extra nourishment or bedding can be supplied to patients suffering tuberculosis. A charge is normally made for this service, but in certain circumstances, the charge may be reduced or waived altogether.

The underlisted equipment can be so supplied and equipment was received by 44 residents of Ryton U.D. during 1962.

Air Rings	Bedrests	Mattresses (Sorbo)
Bed-Cages	Adult Cots	Rubber Sheeting
Bed-Packs	Commodore	Fracture Boards
Bedsteads (Iron)	Chairs (Push)	Eneuresis Sets
Lifting Poles	Chairs (Junior Push)	Junior Spinal Carriages
Dunlopillo Cushions	Chairs (Rim-driven)	Urinals
Bedpans	Leg Rests	

Limited accommodation is available in convalescent homes provided by voluntary agencies and the County Council and information can be obtained from the County Health Department. Domiciliary visits are made to patients at home by Health Visitors and District Nurses.

(i) Home Help Services.

Domestic help is provided for households where such help is needed because of the presence of any person who is ill, an expectant mother, lying-in, mentally ill, aged or a child not over school age. Requests for the services of a Home Help can be made to the Assistant Organiser for the Area, Mrs. L. Caley, 25 Grange Road, Ryton (Tel. No. Ryton 2466)), or to a Health Visitor, or directly to the Health Department, County Hall, Durham (Tel. No. Durham 4411).

Details of work undertaken by the Home Help Service in No. 1 Health Area (Blaydon, Ryton and Whickham Urban Districts) during the year are given below.

Number of cases at 1-1-62	349
New cases served during the year	151
Total number of cases served during the year	500
Cases terminated during the year	140
Cases served at 31-12-62	360
Number of Home Helps employed at 31-12-62	240
Visits made by Asst. County Organiser during year	5,062

(j) Mental Health.

Under the Mental Health Act, the Local Health Authority is responsible for the domiciliary supervision, care and after-care of the mentally sick and the educationally sub-normal.

An Adult Residential Training Centre for the Educationally Sub-normal of the County has been opened at Lanchester. Residents live-in from Monday to Friday of each week, returning home at the week-end.

For non-adults, a similar but non-residential Junior Training Centre is established at Consett. There is also at Gateshead, a Day Centre, for the Educationally Sub-normal which can be attended by residents from Whickham Dunston and Swalwell. There are two such Centres the Junior Training Centre for boys and girls under sixteen years, and the Senior Training Centre for older boys.

(2) Local Sanitary Authority.

The Urban District Council is the Local Sanitary Authority and the work carried out by the District Health Department is discussed in detail later in the Report.

Executive Council Provision.

The Durham Executive Council is responsible for the provision of the General Medical and Dental, the Pharmaceutical and the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services for the District. Medical practices are largely partnerships of two or more doctors.

EDUCATION ACT, 1944.

Local Authority.

The Durham County Council is the Local Education Authority for the Urban District.

School Health Services.

The School Health Services are provided by the County Council. They are in charge of the County Medical Officer who, as Principal School Medical Officer, carries out the requirements of the Act through his Deputy and staff. The services provide for the systematic medical inspection and for the medical and dental treatment of school children. Special School Clinics have been built—often a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre functions in the same building—where a School Medical Officer attends on a sessional basis and also has routine attendances at the actual schools medically supervised.

When a child is found at medical examination to require specialist examination, arrangements are made, with the agreement of the parents and the family doctor, for the child to attend the appropriate hospital or clinic. Facilities are provided at school clinics for the treatment of minor ailments, defective vision, dental and speech defects. Special schools are provided for handicapped children who are educationally subnormal or delicate. Arrangements are made when necessary for other handicapped children to be placed in special schools maintained by other Authorities.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951.

Section 47—Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention.

Although the Council are authorised under these Acts, in certain cases, to

apply for compulsory powers to remove persons in need of care and attention, in most cases people are anxious to remain in their own homes and it has not been found necessary during this year to take such action. Whilst there is increasing evidence of persons who are aged, infirm, living alone and in need of some degree of assistance, with the co-operation of the Home Help Service and the Welfare Department of the Local Health Authority, and the National Assistance Board, it has been possible to effect improvement in the welfare of these persons in their homes or by admission to Part III Accommodation on a voluntary basis. As a result, no recourse to compulsory powers has been needed.

Hostel accommodation is provided by the County in No. 1 Health Area at :

"The Hermitage," Front Street, Whickham Tel. No. Whickham 887372

"Winton House," Parkhead Estate, Winlaton Tel. No. Blaydon 290

Residents of the District requiring such type of accommodation can, in addition, be admitted to any of the County Hostels throughout Durham County. Information regarding these can be obtained from the Assistant County Medical Officer.

At the end of the year, 18 residents of Ryton Urban District were in residential Part III Accommodation, 11 males and 7 females.

Section 50—Burial and Cremation of the Dead.

Under the above Section, Local Authorities are required to arrange for the burial or cremation of the dead where no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body are otherwise available. No instance arose in 1962 where it was necessary to use the powers provided.

IV. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

PREVALENCE.

The number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 7 compared with 319 in 1961. Details are as follows :—

DISEASE	No. OF CASES		REMARKS
	1962	1961	
Scarlet Fever	—	2	
Whooping Cough	2	4	
Diphtheria	—	—	
Measles	—	303	
Acute Pneumonia	—	—	
Meningo-coccal Infection	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	
Paralytic	—	1	
Non-paralytic	—	—	
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	
Smallpox	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	
Erysipelas	—	—	
Dysentery	—	—	
Typhoid Fever	—	—	
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	
Food poisoning	—	—	
Tuberculosis Respiratory	5	7	
" Meninges & C.N.S.	—	—	
" Other Forms	—	1	
Totals	7	319	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1962, SHOWING AGE GROUP DISTRIBUTION :

			Under 1 year	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over	Age unknown	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever											
Whooping Cough			2								2
Diphtheria											
Measles											
Acute Pneumonia												
Meningococcal Infection												
Acute Poliomyelitis												
Paralytic											
Non-Paralytic												
Acute Encephalitis												
Smallpox											
Opthalmia neonatorum												
Puerperal Pyrexia												
Erysipelas											
Dysentery											
Typhoid Fever											
Paratyphoid Fevers												
Food Poisoning											
Tuberculosis											
Respiratory						1			3	1		5
Meninges and C.N.S.												
Other Forms												
TOTALS			2		1			3	1		7

Incidence of Principal Infectious Diseases since 1952 (excluding Tuberculosis)

Year	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Typhoid and Paratyphoid		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths
1952	24	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	43	—
1953	12	—	1	—	—	—	110	—	65	—
1954	2	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	4	—
1955	2	—	—	—	—	—	309	—	48	—
1956	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
1957	2	—	—	—	—	—	326	—	39	—
1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	24	—
1959	3	—	—	—	—	—	170	—	—	—
1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1961	2	—	—	—	—	—	303	—	1	—
1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

Scarlet Fever.

The policy of home treatment of this disease has continued where satisfactory isolation arrangements were possible. When hospital isolation has been considered necessary, this has always been possible to arrange by admission to Sheriff Hill Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Diphtheria.

For the ninth year in succession, no case of diphtheria was notified in the District.

Poliomyelitis.

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

Smallpox.

No cases of smallpox were notified.

Dysentery.

No cases of dysentery were notified.

Food Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis.

Five cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. One death from this disease was reported. Details of the incidence of this disease

and the number of persons currently registered are given below :—
 New Cases and Mortality during 1962.

Age Periods (year)		New Cases				Deaths			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64	....	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and over		1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Age unknown	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	....	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

Tuberculosis Register

			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total		
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
On register at 1/1/62	....		33	44	77	4	2	6	37	46	83
New Cases*	....	....	1	1	5	(-1)	—	(-1)	3	1	4
Cases removed into District			—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
TOTAL	....	....	37	48	85	3	2	6	40	50	90
Recovered	....	....	2	4	6	—	—	—	2	4	6
Cases Removed out of District			1	4	5	—	—	—	1	4	5
Died	....	....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
On register at 31/12/62	....		33	40	73	3	2	6	36	42	78

* One Non-Pulmonary Case transferred to Pulmonary Category

CONTROL.

Below are given statistics and information of the measures which have been taken for protection, against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Smallpox and Tuberculosis, of residents in the District.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

Protection against these infections can be given separately or jointly and the figures below give information of the numbers so immunised :—

Diphtheria.

	1960	1961	1962
Primary	13	111	77
Boosters	5	2	—
	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 113	<hr/> 77

Whooping Cough.

	1960	1961	1962
Primary	13	109	77
Boosters	5	1	—
	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 110	<hr/> 77

Tetanus.

	1960	1961	1962
Primary	12	103	77
Boosters	3	2	—
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 105	<hr/> 77

Poliomyelitis.

Area Statistics.

By the 31st December, 1962, 23,281 persons had received primary poliomyelitis vaccinations in the Area comprising the Urban Districts of Blaydon, Ryton and Whickham. Of these 17,525 had received their third injections in addition. The age group distributions of primary vaccinations was as under :

Number of persons vaccinated with two Salk injections at any time up to 31/12/62					Number of persons who had received third Salk injections up to 31-12-62
Persons born in 1962	Persons born in years 1943-61	Persons born in years 1933-42	Other Groups	Total	
5	16,396	4,673	2,207	23,281	17,525

District Statistics.

Primary vaccinations and boosters given during the year 1962 are as shown below :—

Primary Vaccinations (Injections and Oral).

Salk (Injections).

Born 1962	Born 1943-1961	Born 1933-1942	Others	Total	Third Injections	Fourth Injections
—	211(10)	43(2)	69	323(12)	355	58

Sabin (Oral).

Born 1962	Born 1943-1961	Born 1933-1942	Others	Total	After 2 Salk Injections	After 3 Salk Injections
57	386(297)	33(5)	143(90)	589(392)	242(65)	409(362)

() undertaken at Sessions arranged by Medical Officer of Health

Smallpox.

Primary Vaccination						Total
Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years or over		
145	12	40	144	186		527
Re-Vaccination						Total
Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years or over		
—	—	—	15	89		104

Tuberculosis and B.C.G. Vaccination.

School	Number Vaccinated	Number Heaf Positive	Non Consents	Total in age group
Ryton Modern	64	9	2	84
Crawcrook R.C.	25	4	—	32
Greenside County	44	9	2	70
	<u>133</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>186</u>

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

The supply of water for the District is provided by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Co. except for fourteen houses in the Blaydon Burn area, which are supplied by the Durham County Water Board, and seven houses in isolated parts of the District, which depend on wells and springs.

Samples taken from the wells were found on analysis to be of satisfactory bacteriological standard and the supplies from these sources proved adequate during the year.

	Houses	Population
Number supplied from public water mains direct to houses	4778	13,899
Number supplied from wells and springs	7	21
	<u>4,785</u>	<u>13,920</u>

Apart from the usual extensions of mains, required by the housing development, no work was carried out by the Board.

Work which will indirectly affect the District is the re-building of the Honey Hill Treatment Works which will improve the quality of the water throughout the whole of the Board's Northern Area.

The number of samples of filtered water examined at the Throckley Laboratories of the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company during the year totalled 1,246 of which 99.2% were classified "excellent" and 0.6% "satisfactory."

Independent bacteriological analyses were also undertaken by some authorities receiving water supplies from the Company and out of a total number of 380 samples thus examined 354 were classified "excellent" and 23 "satisfactory." In all cases where there have been "suspicious" or "unsatisfactory" classifications, check samples proved "excellent."

Messrs. J. and H. S. Pattinson, the Consulting Analysts carried out bi-monthly chemical analysis of the water and the results were, in all cases, completely satisfactory.

4,764 dwellinghouses are supplied by the Company in the District.

No formal action under this heading was required during the year. The condition of Westburn, Crawcrook, continued to give cause for concern due to the obstructed nature of the watercourse and the discharge of sewage effluent thereto in close proximity to the newly erected dwelling-houses. The sewage discharge

from two older houses was diverted from the watercourse into alternative disposal arrangements but it is considered that the piping in of this watercourse is a desirable objective if possible nuisance is to be obviated.

3. Closet Accommodation.

With the exception of some agricultural properties and nine dwellinghouses in unsewered parts of the District, all houses are equipped with water closets. The elimination of all privies and ash closets and their conversion to a watercarriage system is a matter worthy of every possible effort. Apart from the health aspect of the continued use of insanitary accommodation, there is increasing reluctance on the part of labour to empty and cleanse such closet accommodation.

Three conversions were completed during the year and a further six dwellings deficient in modern sanitation are scheduled for demolition under the slum clearance scheme. Whilst, therefore, a gradual elimination of insanitary accommodation is taking place, it is hoped that further progress will be made in the future, possibly with the aid of the standard grant provisions.

4. Refuse Removal and Disposal.

The Council is directly responsible for the whole of refuse removal and disposal in the District.

The majority of the houses are provided with dustbins, which are emptied twice weekly where necessary; the remainder are emptied once a week. The service was consistently maintained throughout the year during which 340,424 receptacles were emptied, the estimated tonnage disposed of being 7,530.

Four collection vehicles of the following types were used :—

Karrier C.K. 3	1949	10 cu. yd. capacity
Karrier Gamecock	1955	10 cu. yd. capacity
Karrier Bantam	1956	7 cu. yd. capacity
Karrier Gamecock	1959	10 cu. yd. capacity

Refuse was disposed of by tipping at the following sites :—

- (i) Crawcrook Quarry : Refuse was disposed of by tipping in conjunction with quarry waste. The use of the quarry was curtailed during the year due to difficulties arising from the papers blowing off the tip under windy conditions.
- (ii) Barlow Lane : Swamp land was being reclaimed but the available tipping space is now exhausted and the use of this site was discontinued during the year.
- (iii) Holborn Dene : The use of this tipping site was discontinued during the year owing to the erection of a housing estate in the immediate proximity of the Dene.
- (iv) Burnhills Quarry : This new site was brought into use during the year. It is situated remotely from housing development and fulfils all requirements.

5. Drainage and Sewerage.

Practically all sewage is discharged, untreated, into the River Tyne by three main and two subsidiary outfalls. Exceptions to this are the properties at Coalburns and dwellinghouses at Westburn which discharge to local treatment plants. In practice it is considered that these small type sewage disposal plants, which serve a useful purpose for isolated development, are not satisfactory in the centre of urban development. They seldom produce an effluent of really good quality and can give rise to nuisance, particularly from odour. So far as future development is concerned, a comprehensive sewerage system for the District would be preferable to the installation of a number of small works throughout the District.

6. Atmospheric Pollution.

The provision of the Clean Air Act, 1960, received consideration by the Council during the year. To the date of this Report no action has been taken to declare any part of the District a Smoke Control Area. There is no problem from colliery spoil banks in the District.

7. Noise Abatement.

Under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, which came into force on 27th November, 1960, noise or vibration which amounts to a nuisance at Common Law becomes a statutory nuisance to be dealt with in accordance with the procedure of the Public Health Act, 1936. Local Authorities are empowered to serve, where applicable, abatement notices upon the person or persons in default. The Act does not apply to aircraft or to noise caused by statutory undertakers in the performance of their powers. Special provision is made in the case of noise arising from a trade or business, and in the case of loud speakers used in the streets.

Two complaints were dealt with informally during the year.

8. Moveable Dwellings and Caravan Sites.

Licences were in force during the year in respect of three sites in the District. In two instances the licences related to the stationing of a single caravan at each site. In the third case, where land was being used on a larger scale, it was considered necessary to impose conditions for the improvement of the standards which had hitherto existed and, in this case, the site owner elected to close down the site gradually as caravans left.

The site was cleared before the end of the year.

9. Shops Act, 1950.

The main provisions of this Act are administered by the County Council except for requirements relating to temperature, ventilation and sanitary accommodation.

Shop premises were inspected during the year and it was found that conditions in these respects were satisfactory.

Two instances arose where it was found that the shop temperature was not

maintained at a level sufficient to ensure comfortable conditions for employees and in each case the matter was rectified by an informal approach to the proprietors.

10. Factories.

Twenty factories remain registered, categorised as follows :—

Building Trade premises	1
Garages	4
Television Repairs	3
Slaughterhouses	2
Bakeries	3
Joineries	3
Brick and Tile Manufacturers	1
Boot Repairers	1
Electrical Repairs	1

All factories were visited regularly and conditions found to be generally satisfactory. In eight instances it was necessary to make requirements concerning matters for which this Council is administratively responsible.

11. Common Lodging Houses.

There are no common lodging houses in the District.

12. Licensed Premises and Clubs.

These are listed in the register of food premises and were inspected regularly under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955/1960.

13. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Rodent Control.

Treatment of the Council's sewers is carried out regularly, in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and has undoubtedly played a major part in controlling rat infestations in the District. All complaints received are investigated and advice given on suitable methods of treatment. Treatment of business premises is carried out on a rechargeable basis and, in other cases, baits and poison are laid free of charge. The policy of the Council is to encourage notification of rat infestations and to co-operate to the fullest possible extent to secure the destruction of rats and mice. In many cases it is found that rat infestation is primarily due to unsatisfactory environmental conditions on the site; as examples, the keeping of animals in insanitary conditions, the haphazard storage of feeding stuffs and the insanitary state of gardens, garden sheds, etc. Every opportunity is taken, where infestation occurs to eradicate the unsatisfactory conditions which are so often a feature of the locality affected.

A summary of the work carried out is given below :

Number of Properties in District	5,317
Number of Properties inspected	2,189

Number of properties inspected, found to be infested with :—

(a) Rats, major infestations	Nil
Rats, minor infestations	121
(b) Mice	14

In the case of business premises, necessary treatment is given on a rechargeable basis. A standard charge of 6/- per hour to cover labour and materials, is made.

No. of Properties treated :—

	Dwelling-houses	Business premises	Agricultural premises	Local Authority premises
Rats	77	36	5	3
Mice	9	5	—	—

Insect Control.

Insect infestation does not present a serious problem in the District. Such complaints as are received relate usually to the more common household insects which are not regarded as of particular public health significance. Infestations by ants, cockroaches and silverfish have been dealt with but the number of complaints received has tended to diminish, possibly due to the availability, by public sale, of effective fumigants and powders. The higher standards of house building also tend to reduce infestations of this nature which are more often reported from the older, terrace type properties.

14. Cinemas.

There are no cinemas which are used as such within the District.

15. Swimming Pool.

The open air swimming pool provided by the Council at Ferndene Park is filled from the main supply and treatment is provided by filtration, chlorination and aeration. Regular samples of the water were taken during the season and submitted for bacteriological examination. The result in every case showed the samples of water to be of the highest attainable bacteriological standard.

16. Disinfection of Houses.

In cases of infectious disease disinfectants are supplied by the Council free of charge. In practice it is found that now such supply is required only in the case of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

17. Mortuary.

There is one mortuary within the District, situated at Ryton Cemetery.

18. Schools.

The condition of the schools in the District is satisfactory.

19. Recreation Grounds.

The recreation parks, at Ferndene, Ryton and Garden House, Crawcrook, add considerably to the amenities of the District, Gardens, pavilions, bowling greens, tennis courts, putting greens, children's playgrounds, a paddling pool and an open air swimming pool have been provided. The provision of these amenities makes a notable contribution to the general health of the community.

Summary of Sanitary Defects and Nuisances Remedied.

	No. of inspections	No. of informal notices served	No. of statutory notices served	Defects Remedied
Housing :—				
Public Health and				
Housing Acts	1735	136	5	372
Overcrowding	39	—	6	6
Sanitary Conveniences :—				
Insufficient	12	5	—	12
Defective	39	18	—	18
Drainage	98	14	—	10
Water Supply	12	—	—	—
Food Premises	326	49	—	40
Shops Act	52	2	—	2
Slaughterhouses :—				
Public	—	—	—	—
Private	140	3	—	27
Tents, Vans, etc.	85	6	—	6
Factories and Workplaces	206	8	—	8
Keeping of Animals	19	3	—	2
Insanitary Ashpits	146	38	—	38
Offensive Accumulations	17	3	—	3
Prevention of Damage				
by Pests Act	218	—	—	76
Noise Abatement	6	—	—	2
Infectious Disease	—	—	—	—
	<hr/> 3152 <hr/>	<hr/> 291 <hr/>	<hr/> 5 <hr/>	<hr/> 626 <hr/>

VI. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. Milk and Milk Products.

The District is part of a specified area in which only milk of special designation may be sold.

Dairies.

Two dairies are registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Dairy Farms.

The supervision of milk production at dairy farms in the District is carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Distributors.

By virtue of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, the licensing of dealers was transferred to the County Council as the local Food and Drugs Authority.

Milk Sampling.

Number of samples obtained during 1962 :— 19.

These were as follows :—

Tuberculin Tested	7
Pasteurised	11
Sterilised	1

All samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and all passed the prescribed tests.

Ice-Cream.

Two premises are registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream, in one of which the cold mix process is used. The other premises has been fitted with modern plant to meet the requirements of the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947-1952. The ice-cream is manufactured under very satisfactory conditions. Thirty-four other premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream.

2. Meat and Meat Products.

There are two private slaughterhouses within the District, both situated at Greenside. Both premises were modernised in accordance with the Slaughterhouse Construction Regulations and provide a good standard of accommodation.

212 beasts, 561 sheep and 27 pigs were slaughtered during the year.

No case of cysticercus bovis was encountered and in only one carcase was evidence of tuberculosis found.

Seven slaughterman's licences were renewed under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, for a period of twelve months.

The table indicates the number of carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	212	—	—	561	27
Number inspected	212	—	—	561	27
All Diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticercosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	26	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	12·7%	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Only					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0·5	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis Only					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

3. Other Foods.

The following foodstuffs were surrendered by traders after being found unfit for human consumption. Disposal is by burial on the Council's refuse tips.

	Tins		Tins
Salmon	3	Peas	7
Corned Beef	4	Carrots	3
Tomato Soup	1	Tomatoes	9
Pork Luncheon Meat	3	Evaporated Milk	5
Beans	8	Pineapple	6
Pears	1	Apricots	2
Peaches	5	Soup	2
Strawberries	1	Sardines	1
Ham	6		
Jellied Veal	1		

The approximate weight of these foodstuffs was 84 lbs.

4. Food Premises.

The following is a summary of food premises in the District, showing the principal trade carried on in each case. In many cases, other commodities are sold in addition to the principal trade.

Number and Classification.

Public Houses	11	Drapers	7
Social Clubs	5	Flour confectionery	4
Other licensed premises	3	Hardware	4
Grocers	30	Fruiterers	8
Butchers	18	Confectioners	11
Chemists	3	Fishmongers	5
Newsagents	5	Radio and Television	3
Hairdressers	9	Boots and Shoes	4
Hospital Kitchen	1		

326 inspections and re-inspections were carried out. Offences against the Food Hygiene Regulations, in respect of which 49 informal notices were served, were of a minor nature and, through the co-operation of the traders concerned, were immediately rectified.

5. Food Sampling.

The Durham County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for the District and enforces the sampling provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The Chief Inspector of the Weights and Measures Department has kindly furnished the following information.

List of samples taken in the Ryton Urban District during the year is given below :—

- 13 Milk
- 3 Sterilised Milk
- 1 Meat Pie Filling
- 1 Pork Pie Seasoning
- 1 Rusks
- 1 Cooking Salt
- 1 Puff Pastry Mix
- 1 Prunes
- 1 Coffee and Chicory Essence
- 2 Currants
- 2 Tea
- 2 Pork Sausages (preserved)
- 3 Beef Sausage (preserved)
- 1 Pork Sausage Meat
- 1 Beef Sausage Meat
- 1 Duck
- 1 Hamburgers
- 1 Sliced Peaches (tinned)
- 1 Minced Pork (tinned)
- 1 Cooked Pork Sausages (tinned)

- 1 Apple Tart
- 1 Custard Tart
- 1 Kosher and Vegetable Margarine
- 1 Ham and Egg Pie (partly consumed)
- 1 Beef Sausage
- 1 Black Pudding
- 2 Ice Cream
- 1 Minced Meat
- 1 Seed Tapioca
- 1 Ground Rice
- 1 Blackberries (tinned)
- 1 Dessicated Coconut
- 1 Raisins
- 1 Sausage (tinned)
- 1 Casserole Meat (tinned)
- 2 Beer

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The Chief Inspector states that one sample only was unsatisfactory, a partly consumed ham and egg pie which had a mold growth on the inner surface of the pastry. In the prosecution which followed, a fine of £20 was imposed. All other samples were certified to be of genuine quality.

All complaints regarding unsatisfactory housing conditions and structural defects were investigated and appropriate action taken where necessary.

During the year, the Council completed the building of twenty-two houses.

The majority of the existing houses are of modern construction and most of them well-built; the new streets are well planned and there is practically no crowding of houses in confined yards and courts. In addition, the District enjoys the natural advantages of being situated on rising ground and in being surrounded by open country.

By the end of the year, of the two hundred and fourteen houses originally scheduled for slum clearance, two remained occupied. A further twenty-six properties were represented to the Council for action under the Housing Act and it was agreed that these should be added to the Council's programme. Thirteen houses were closed, and nine demolished, and thirteen tenants were rehoused from sub-standard properties.

Building Progress.

Since 1st January, 1920, the following building has taken place :—

Houses built by Council	1558
Houses built by private enterprise	944
Total	<u>2502</u>

Since 1945 :—

Houses built by Council	917
Houses built by private enterprise	299
Total	<u>1216</u>

HOUSING NEED SUMMARY

Year ending		Live Applica- tions	One Family in House	Number and size of families where two or more families in house							
				NUMBER IN FAMILY							Total
				1	2	3	4	5	6	Over 6	
December	48	809	360	4	179	190	54	17	5	—	449
December	49	854	371	5	201	199	49	19	8	2	483
December	50	911	408	6	217	202	54	17	6	1	503
December	51	622	261	4	162	146	37	9	2	1	361
December	52	569	237	2	147	140	33	7	2	1	322
December	53	510	214	2	129	114	39	7	3	2	296
December	54	458	207	—	123	90	27	7	4	—	251
December	55	400	201	—	100	64	25	4	5	1	199
December	56	330	172	—	92	40	17	5	3	1	158
December	57	365	177	—	105	56	17	8	1	1	188
December	58	315	151	—	90	56	11	4	1	2	164
December	59	312	148	—	89	53	17	4	—	1	164
December	60	268	131	2	68	50	14	2	—	1	137
December	61	288	147	3	81	46	9	—	1	1	141
December	62	289	160	—	65	41	15	3	1	1	129

Housing applications from Aged Persons 57

Housing applications from Single Persons 91

Applications for housing accommodation which are not renewed at the expiration of twelve months and every subsequent twelve months are removed from the list of applicants.

Overcrowding.

Of the two cases of overcrowding known to exist at the commencement of the year, one was alleviated by the provision of Council house accommodation and the other by removal of members of the household.

Housing Applications during 1962 :

From sub-tenants	55
From tenants	50
From aged persons	29
From single persons	31

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

During the year, seventy applications for standard grants were received, and sixty-eight approved. Of the applications approved, forty-nine were from owner-occupiers and nineteen related to tenanted houses. Since the inception of the scheme in June, 1959, there has been a total of one hundred and twenty-five grants paid, amounting in all to the sum of £10,029/7/10d.

Appendix

Factories Act, 1937 to 1959

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1962 for the Urban District of Ryton in the County of Durham.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

Part I of the Act

1—**INSPECTIONS** for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector).

PREMISES	Number of Premises on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	20	206	8	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	—	5	—	—
TOTAL ...	20	206	8	—

2—Cases in which **DEFECTS** were found :—

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	3	3	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	2	2	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	8	8	—	—	—

There are no outworkers registered in the District.

LIST OF BYELAWS IN FORCE IN DISTRICT

Date of Adoption				Title
14th May, 1902	....	....	....	Drainage of existing buildings.
14th May, 1902	....	....	....	Nuisances.
14th May, 1902	....	....	....	Slaughter Houses.
14th May, 1902	....	....	....	Houses let in Lodgings.
9th September, 1903	....	....	....	Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures.
12th January, 1921	....	....	....	Byelaws and Regulations with respect to the charges for the use of the cemetery at Ryton.
8th February, 1928	....	....	....	Relating to new streets.
12th February, 1930	....	....	....	A Scheme for the Regulation and Management of a common known as Ryton Willows and Reed Side. The Commons Act, 1899.
12th April, 1950	....	....	....	Sanitary and Cleanly Conditions and Practices in connection with the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air.
1st September, 1951	....	....	....	Fouling of footways by Dogs.
1st September, 1951	....	....	....	Nuisances contrary to Public Decency.
9th September, 1953	....	....	....	Building Byelaws.
1st March, 1954	....	....	....	Deposit of mud and other materials on highways.
1st August, 1957	....	....	....	Preservation of Road Margins.
12th May, 1960	....	....	....	Building Byelaws made under Section 24 of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health—

JOHN A. DRYDEN, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Public Health Inspector—

L. G. DANSIE, Cert.R.S.I., and S.I.E.J.B., Cert. Meat and other foods

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